

proposal, or not an inherent component of the proposal, will not be reimbursable.

(4) *Coordination.* Local costs incurred for coordinating any grant proposal activities and programs with other public, non-profit or private community services may be reimbursable.

(5) *Personnel.* Eligible personnel costs for Innovation proposals will be limited to salaries and benefits of those employees directly engaged in the provision of recreation services or formulation of new techniques. Volunteer services may be furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor. Each hour of committed volunteer service may be counted toward the local matching share of funds, if the service provided is an integral part of an approved proposal.

(6) *Special populations.* A proposal which will provide recreation opportunities primarily for a specific demographic group, such as the elderly, youth or handicapped, may be funded. However, the recreation provided must be open to the public, incorporate some activities for the general population, and address needs as identified in the local Recovery Action Program. Services for special populations, such as transportation to recreation facilities, may also be funded.

(b) *Basic types of Innovation proposals.* Types of Innovation proposals which can be funded are suggested by, but not limited to, the following types:

(1) The unique integration of recreation with other community services; such as transportation, public housing and public safety; either to expand or update current services, or to link programs within the social service structure of a neighborhood, or between neighborhoods.

(2) New management and cost-saving or service-efficient approaches for improving the delivery of recreation services should be fundamental to all Innovation and Rehabilitation proposals, and may also be the prime focus of an Innovation proposal. Extending hours of operation, increasing the variety of recreation programs, contracting with commercial or private non-profit agencies to supply specific recreation services, or assisting citizens in designing

and operating their own programs, are examples of management approaches.

(3) New approaches to facility design which emphasize user needs and preferences and promote efficient operation and energy conservation.

(4) New fiscal techniques to generate revenue for continuing operation and maintenance, such as tax credits.

(5) Techniques for improving transportation and access to recreation opportunities.

(6) Techniques to facilitate private, non-profit, and community involvement in providing recreation opportunities.

(7) Improved use of land resources; such as utilizing abandoned railroads and highway rights-of-way, waterfronts, street spaces, or derelict land for recreation.

(8) Adaptive reuse or multiple use of public or private facilities and areas. (Private areas or facilities utilized must be opened to the public.)

(9) Techniques to prevent or reduce crime, abuse and vandalism; such as better design, non-destructible building materials, or use of community volunteers to supervise areas.

(10) Communications and public awareness of recreation opportunities, including education in leisure services; but excluding research.

§ 72.46 Citizen participation requirements.

(a) *Recovery Action Program Grants.* Citizen participation is required for developing and implementing a Recovery Action Program (§ 72, Subpart B), but is not required in the process of preparing a local Recovery Action Program grant application.

(b) *Rehabilitation and Innovation grant.* The applicant shall provide citizens with an adequate opportunity to participate in the development of a Rehabilitation and/or Innovation proposal and in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities supported through the grants. The applicant shall also encourage the submission of views and proposals, particularly by residents of blighted neighborhoods and citizens with low and moderate incomes. The applicant is encouraged to utilize a variety of approaches to ensure public involvement. Nothing in

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these requirements, however, shall be construed to restrict the legal responsibility and authority of the applicant for the execution of its Recovery Action Program, and the development of its UPARR applications.

§ 72.47 [Reserved]

§ 72.48 Federal coordination.

Applicants requesting UPARR assistance under one of the three grant categories shall investigate the possibilities of administrative and/or funding coordination with other Federal programs. Higher priority is given to proposals which relate to a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy, including, but not limited to programs such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Neighborhood Self-Help program.

§ 72.49 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Grant Selection, Approval and Administration

SOURCE: 45 FR 71723, Oct. 29, 1980, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 46 FR 34329, July 1, 1981; correctly redesignated at 46 FR 43045, Aug. 26, 1981.

§ 72.50 Grant selection criteria.

(a) *Recovery Action Program grant selection criteria.* The following criteria will be used in evaluating Recovery Action Program grant applications and in deciding priorities for funding:

(1) Degree of need for funds to develop a Recovery Action Program and an ongoing planning process, including the size and complexity of the community's problems, deficiencies in existing planning, and in the capability of the community to initiate and sustain continuing planning efforts.

(2) Degree of the community's commitment to systematic planning, including financial, personnel and time resources already devoted to planning or committed for the future.

(3) Extent to which current park and recreation planning is integrated with overall community planning or would be better integrated as a result of the grant, including use of other Federal or State funds for related planning purposes.

(4) Appropriateness and efficiency of the planning program's work elements (scope, timing, methodology, staffing and costs) in relation to the basic requirements for Recovery Action Programs contained in subpart B, §§ 72.10 through 72.18 (45 FR 15456).

(b) *Rehabilitation Grant Selection Criteria.* The following criteria will be used to evaluate and rank Rehabilitation proposals:

(1) The Federal UPARR investment per person served by the entire system; relationship between the size of the community and the amount of grant funds requested. Highest priority will be given to proposals with lower per capita costs in relation to recreation benefits provided.

(2) Providing neighborhood recreation needs. Higher priority will be given to proposals serving close-to-home recreation needs, lower priority to those serving area or jurisdiction-wide needs.

(3) Condition of existing recreation properties to be rehabilitated, including the urgency of rehabilitation and the need to maintain existing services.

(4) Improvement in the quality and quantity of recreation services as a result of rehabilitation, including improvements at specific sites and overall enhancement of the recreation system.

(5) Improvement of recreation service to minority and low to moderate income residents, special populations, and distressed neighborhoods.

(6) Proposal's consistency with local government objectives and priorities for overall community revitalization.

(7) Neighborhood employment opportunities created.

(8) State participation in the proposal, including financial and technical assistance.

(9) Private participation by both the non-profit and for-profit sectors in the proposal, including contributions of financial assistance.

(10) Jurisdiction's commitment to implementing its overall Recovery Action Program.

(c) *Innovation Grant Selection Criteria.* The following criteria will be used to evaluate and rank Innovation proposals:

(1) Degree to which the proposal provides a new, unique or more effective